

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 931 468 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
28.07.1999 Bulletin 1999/30

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: A43B 5/04

(21) Application number: 99100127.2

(22) Date of filing: 07.01.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: Marcolin, Alessandro
31010 Crespignaga Di Maser (Treviso) (IT)

(74) Representative:
Modiano, Guido, Dr.-Ing. et al
Modiano & Associati SpA
Via Meravigli, 16
20123 Milano (IT)

(30) Priority: 23.01.1998 IT TV980003

(71) Applicant: Marcolin, Alessandro
31010 Crespignaga Di Maser (Treviso) (IT)

(54) Shell for sports shoes

(57) A shell for sports shoes, particularly for Tele-mark skiing, which comprises a sole (2) and a lateral surface (3) which surrounds the foot of the user. A frame (4) is rigidly coupled internally to the shell (1) and has a foot resting surface (5) and a toe cup (6) which partially extends over the upper metatarsal region (10). On the resting surface (5) and on the toe cup (6) there are, respectively, at least one first transverse opening (12),

arranged below the metatarsal region (13), and at least one second transverse opening (14), which lies above the metatarsal region (13). A transverse bridge (15), arranged in the region that lies to the rear of the metatarsus, is thus formed at the toe cup (6). The resulting shell (1) is therefore highly flexible but torsionally rigid, making it easier for the user to ski.

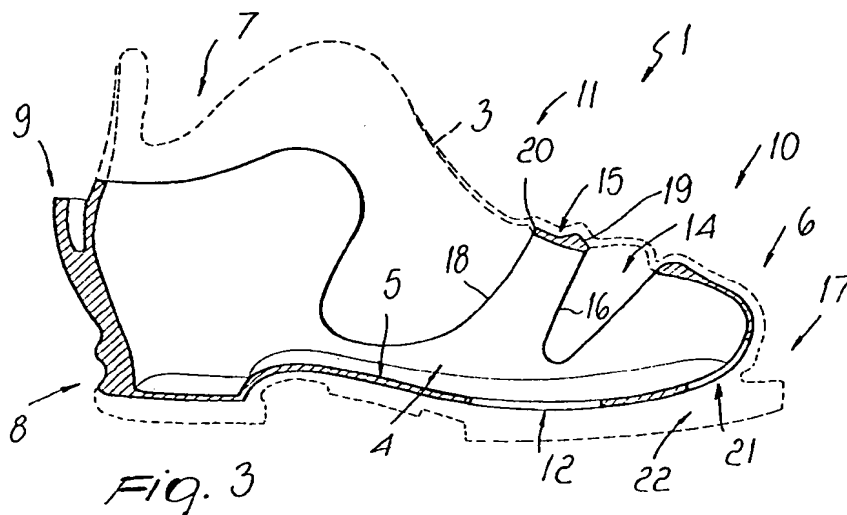


Fig. 3

EP 0 931 468 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a shell for sports shoes, particularly for Telemark skiing.

[0002] Telemark skiing, also known as ski-touring, entails performing turns with the ski by bending both knees and lifting the heel of the uphill leg.

[0003] This kind of skiing therefore entails the need to provide shoes which have a flexible sole; this characteristic however, leads to a second technical problem, which is the use of a shoe which has maximum torsional rigidity, in order to be able to perform good ski control.

[0004] Moreover, another characteristic that the shoe must have for Telemark skiing is to be as lightweight as possible since the physical movement consumes considerable energy.

[0005] Another problem that shoes used for Telemark skiing must solve is durability, since due to the continuous flexings there are regions, such as the metatarsal one, which are subject to considerable wear and to breakage if the shoes are made of leather or other natural material.

[0006] It is known to use, for other kinds of skiing but not for Telemark skiing, shells made of plastics which are substantially constituted by a sole from which a lateral surface protrudes and wraps around the entire foot of the user, a quarter is articulated to said shell.

[0007] The use of plastics allows to increase torsional rigidity but does not allow to achieve flexibility of the shell, this prevents the transfer of this technology to Telemark skiing, which as mentioned entails using non-synthetic material, which is subject to considerable wear and breakage, to make the shoe.

[0008] The aim of the present invention is therefore to solve the mentioned technical problems, eliminating the drawbacks of the prior art by providing a shell for sports shoes, particularly for Telemark skiing, which allows both to achieve optimum flexing during skiing and to ensure high torsional rigidity.

[0009] Within the scope of this aim, an important object is to provide a shell which is not subject to particular wear due to the flexing that occurs during sports practice.

[0010] Another important object is to provide a shell which is light in weight.

[0011] Another important object is to provide a shell which allows optimum ski control and therefore optimum transmission of efforts from the foot to said ski.

[0012] Another object is to provide a shell which is structurally simple and can be manufactured with conventional machines and equipment.

[0013] This aim, these objects and others which will become apparent hereinafter are achieved by a shell for sports shoes, comprising a sole and a lateral surface which surrounds the foot of the user, characterized in that a frame is rigidly coupled internally and/or externally thereto, said frame having a foot resting surface and a toe cup which partially affects the upper metatarsal region and on which there are respectively at least one first transverse opening, arranged below the metatarsal region, and at least one second transverse opening, which lies above the metatarsal region so as to form a transverse bridge which is arranged in the region that lies to the rear of the metatarsus.

[0014] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the detailed description of a particular embodiment, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a partially sectional lateral perspective view of the shell, with the frame arranged inside it; Figure 2 is a lateral perspective view of the frame alone, disconnected from the shell; Figure 3 is a sectional view, taken along a median longitudinal plane of the frame, also illustrating the presence of the shell structure.

[0015] With reference to the above Figures, the reference numeral 1 designates a shell for sports shoes, such as for example mountain boots or shoes for Telemark skiing.

[0016] Said shell has a sole 2 and a lateral surface 3 which surrounds the entire foot of the user and is obtained by using plastic material which has a limited thickness and a high degree of flexibility.

[0017] A frame, designated by the reference numeral 4, is rigidly coupled inside the shell, for example by overmolding said shell thereon.

[0018] Said frame is advantageously made of plastics and is more rigid than the material used to obtain the shell 1; said frame 4 has a load-bearing function and therefore has at least one foot resting surface 5 which is connected to a toe cup 6 and optionally a heel cup 7, both of which are adapted to surround the corresponding parts of the foot.

[0019] As an alternative, the heel cup 7 can be omitted and the surface 5 can affect at least the plantar arch and toe regions.

[0020] If the heel cup 7 is provided, it advantageously has a standard heel 8 and optional additional conventional means, such as for example a rear abutment tooth 9 for a quarter which is associated with the shell 1.

[0021] The toe cup 6 associated with the surface 5 at least partially affects the upper metatarsal region 10 approximately up to the vicinity of the instep region 11.

[0022] At least one first transverse opening 12 is provided at the foot resting surface 5 and lies below the metatarsal region 13.

[0023] At the toe cup 6 there is, again at the metatarsal region 13, a second transverse opening 14 which forms a transverse bridge 15 arranged in the region located to the rear of the metatarsus.

[0024] Said bridge 15 accordingly partially surrounds the upper metatarsal region 10 and forms a front perimetric edge 16, which is directed toward the tip 17 of the

frame, and a rear perimetric edge 18, which is directed toward the heel 8.

[0025] At the front perimetric edge 16 there are, on said bridge 15, means for avoiding the inward folding of the shell 1 in the region above the metatarsus; said means are constituted by a first tab 19 which protrudes slightly beyond the plane of arrangement of the transverse bridge 15 and has a rounded perimetric edge.

[0026] Said shape therefore prevents, during flexing, the inward folding of the part of the shell 1 that lies at the second transverse opening 14 of the underlying frame 4 and also avoids shear effects.

[0027] At the rear perimetric edge 18 there are means for uniformly distributing the forces during the flexing of the shell; said means are constituted by a second tab 20 which protrudes toward the heel 8 and also protrudes slightly beyond the plane of arrangement of said transverse bridge 15; this allows, during flexing, to distribute the forces along the entire edge of the bridge.

[0028] The frame 4 also has a third opening 21 which is formed at the surface 5 in the region 22 where the toes rest; the presence of said third opening, which is advantageous during Telemark skiing but not necessary, is useful because when the shell begins to flex it allows the foot to transmit force in an optimum manner, thus applying optimum pressure to the underlying plate of the binding associated with the ski and therefore maintaining good control.

[0029] It has thus been observed that the invention has achieved the intended aim and objects, a shell having been devised which, despite being made of plastics, can be used in Telemark skiing, allowing to achieve both optimum flexing and optimum torsional rigidity.

[0030] The illustrated solution furthermore allows to provide a shoe which has a low weight and is not subject to breakage due to the continuous flexing actions that occur during skiing, allowing to provide, for example, the frame by using a more rigid material and the shell by using a softer material.

[0031] The presence of the transverse bridge and of the first and second transverse openings allow optimum deformation of the frame in order to achieve flexing although said frame is structurally rigid.

[0032] The materials and the dimensions that constitute the individual components of the structure, such as for example the extension and shape of the first and second transverse openings, of the transverse bridge, of the optional third opening and the extension of the foot resting surface 5, may of course be the most pertinent according to the specific requirements.

[0033] The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. TV98U000003 from which this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.

[0034] Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly, such reference signs do not have any limiting

effect on the interpretation of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

Claims

1. A shell for sports shoes, comprising a sole (2) and a lateral surface (3) which surrounds the foot of the user, characterized in that a frame (4) is rigidly coupled internally and/or externally thereto, said frame (4) having a foot resting surface (5) and a toe cup (6) which partially extends over the upper metatarsal region (10) and on which there are respectively at least one first transverse opening (12), arranged below the metatarsal region (13), and at least one second transverse opening (14), which lies above the metatarsal region (13) so as to form a transverse bridge (15) which is arranged in the region that lies to the rear of the metatarsus.
2. A shell according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises a third opening (21) formed on said foot resting surface (5) in the toe resting region (22).
3. A shell according to claim 1, characterized in that said transverse bridge (15) has means to avoid the inward folding of said shell in the region above the metatarsus.
4. A shell according to claim 1, characterized in that said transverse bridge (15) has means for uniformly distributing the forces during flexing.
5. A shell according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said shell (1) is overmolded externally and/or internally to said frame (4).
6. A shell according to claims 1 and 5, characterized in that said frame (4) is as rigid as, or more rigid than, said shell (1).
7. A shell according to claims 1 and 5, characterized in that said frame (4) has a load-bearing function.
8. A shell according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said toe cup (6) partially surrounds the upper metatarsal region (10) approximately up to the vicinity of the instep region (11).
9. A shell according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said bridge (15) partially surrounds said upper metatarsal region (10), forming a front perimetric edge (16), which is directed toward the tip (17) of said frame (4), and a rear perimetric edge (18), which is directed toward the heel (8) thereof.

10. A shell according to claims 1, 3 and 9, characterized in that at said front perimetric edge (16) there are means for avoiding the inward folding of said shell (1) in the region above the metatarsus, said means being constituted by a first tab (19) which protrudes frontally and slightly beyond the plane of arrangement of said bridge (15) and has a rounded perimetric edge. 5
11. A shell according to claims 1, 4 and 9, characterized in that at said rear perimetric edge (18) there are means adapted to uniformly distribute the forces during the flexing of said shell (1), said means being constituted by a second tab (20) which is directed toward said heel (8) and also protrudes slightly beyond the plane of arrangement of said transverse bridge (15). 10 15
12. A shell according to claims 1 and 5, characterized in that said frame (4) is less rigid than said shell (1). 20

25

30

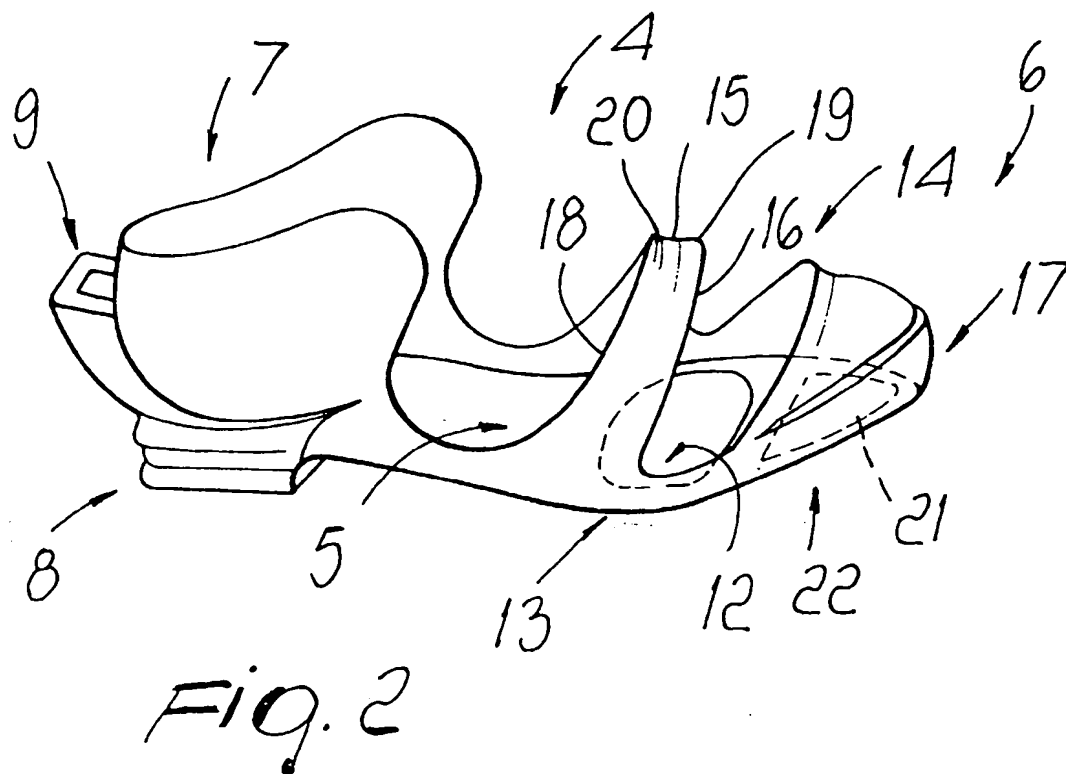
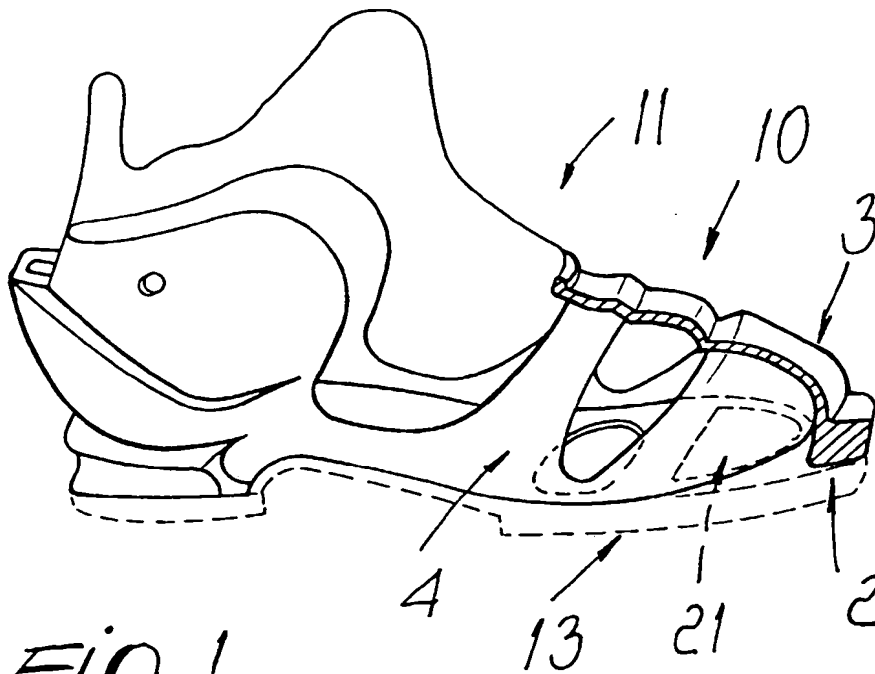
35

40

45

50

55



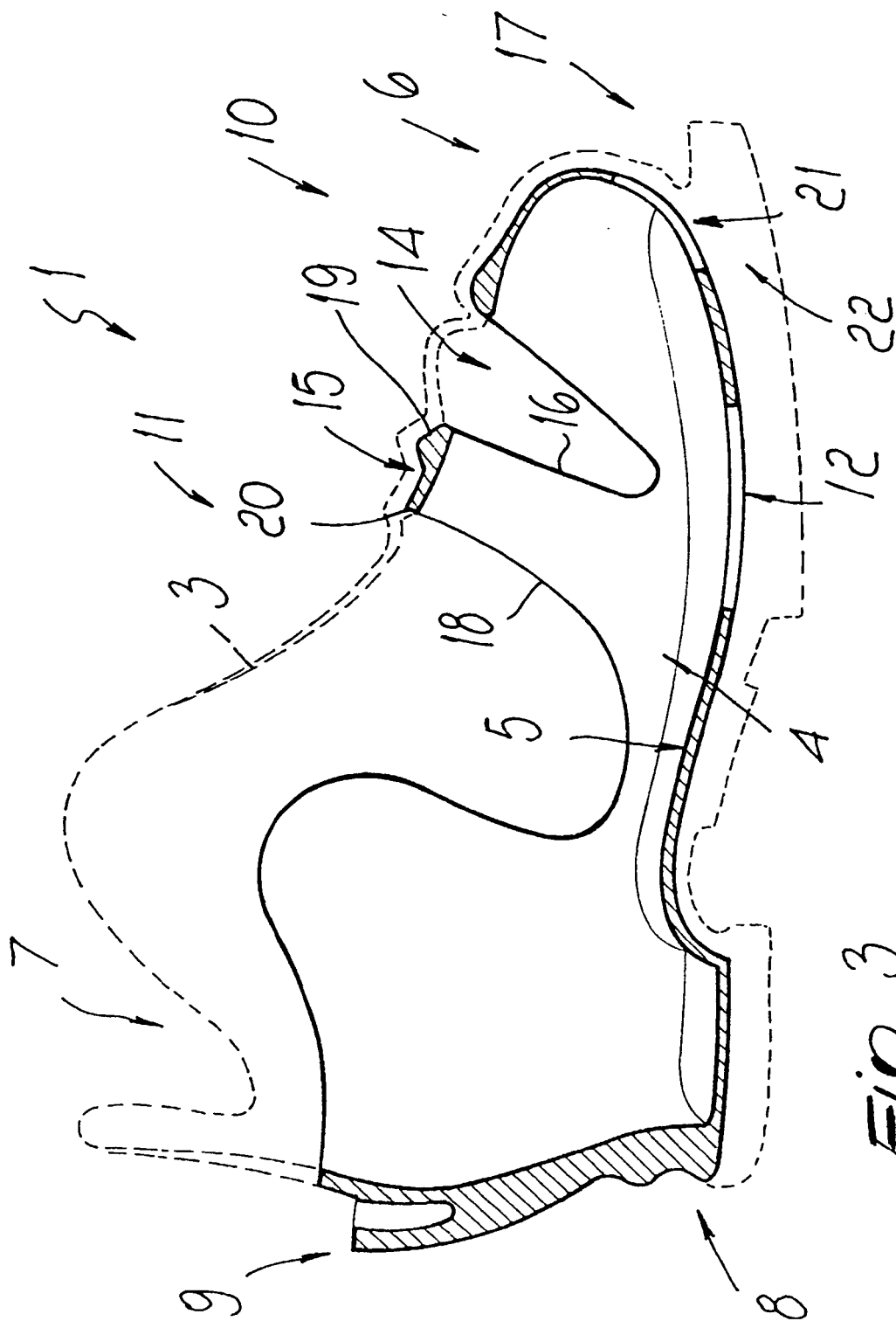


Fig. 3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 99100127.2

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	FR 2653309 A (SKIS ROSSIGNOL) 26 April 1991 (26.04.91), the whole document. --	1-12	A 43 B 5/04
A	AT 373479 B (SALOMON) 25 January 1984 (25.01.84), the whole document. --	1-12	
A	CH 668165 A (LANGE INT. S.A.) 15 December 1988 (15.12.88), the whole document. ----	1-12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 6)
			A 43 B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 11-05-1999	Examiner LOSENICKY
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 01.92 (1/96-01)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 99100127.2

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned search report.
The members are as contained in the EPI/DOS INF/DOC file on 18. 5.1999.
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR A1 2653309	26-04-1991	AI E 93692 DE CO 67003073 EP A1 4253252 FR B1 4253252 FR B1 2653309	15-09-1993 07-10-1993 02-05-1991 01-09-1993 10-12-1993
AT B 373479	25-01-1984	AT A 4076777 AT B 361807 AT A 835779 DE A1 2725972 DE CO 2725972 EP A1 23354065 FR B1 23354065 JP A2 52152380 US A 4253251	15-08-1980 10-04-1981 15-06-1983 23-12-1977 23-05-1985 06-01-1978 20-07-1979 17-12-1977 03-03-1981
CH A 668165	15-12-1988	none	

For more details about this annex see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY